BOMBAY GAZETTE

VOLUME XXV.] WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 23, 1814. [NUMBER 1238.

WOOLER & CO.

Beg to inform the public, that they have received by the Anna, Captain Tate, the undermentioned articles, which are now exposed for Sale at their Warehouse.

Hyson Green Tea of a superior quality in chests, half Chests, ten and five Catty Boxes.

Padree Souchong Tea in Ten Catty Boxes.

Chinchew—Sugar candy in Tubs and half Tubs.

White and Brown Nankeen..

Samwood wash hand stands.

Ivory chess men of sorts.

Breakfast Tea things of Stone China.

Gold and Silver mounted Tortoise-shell Snuff Boxes.

Silver s[illegible]es.

Silve[illegible] desert and Tea Spoo[illegible]

S[illegible]s.

S[illegible] ith Covers.

S[illegible] ives.

Sil[illegible]s.

Gold [illegible] silver Aromatic Vinegar Boxes, &c. &c. &c.

Bombay, 23d February 1814.

FREIGHT.

FOR THE
MALABAR COAST, CEYLON, MADRAS
AND BENGAL.

May be had in the fast sailing ship BOMBAY MERCHANT, on application [illegible] the Commender JOHN GRANT—Will sell on or about the first Insteant.

Bombay, 23d February 1814.

BOMBAY GAZETTE.

Wednesday February 23d, 1814.

GENERAL ORDERS.

By the Right Hon'ble the Governor in Council.

BOMBAY CASTLE, 14TH FEBRUARY 1814.

The [illegible] Hon'ble the Governor in Council is pleased to comply with an application from the Government of Fort Saint George in favor of Lieutenant R. Gordon, of the Corps of Engineers on this Establishment, being employed under the Orders of the Resident in Travancore.

By Order of the Right Hon'ble the Governor in Council,
J. FARISH,
Sec. to Govt

NAUTICAL CARONICLE.
AND NHVAL REPORT.

BOMBAY.

ARRIVED.—February 18th the Hon. C.'s Cruizer Benares, Captain William Eatwell, from Bussora.—19th The Honourable Company's Timber ship Erhaud, Lieutenant H. Hardy, from Calicut.—20th Ship Anna, Captain John Tate, from China.—21st Ship Bombay Merchant, Captain John Grant, from Calcutta.

SAILED.—February 20th The Honourable Company's Bengal Pilot Brig Sophia, Lieutenant D. Anderson, to Calcutta.

CALCUTTA.

ARRIVALS.—January 25, (At Kedgeree,) ship Lady Campbell, Schmidt, from Rangoon, 11th January. PASSENGERS: Captain W. Fleming, and Mr. G. Kerry, Surgeon.

(At Saugur,) Ship United Kingdom, Laird, from Batavia, 30th November, and Malacca, 28th December, PASSENGERS from Batavia: Captain Colebrooke, Artillery, Lieutenant Methven, 20th Regiment Native Infantry, Lieutenant L. Strange, His Majesty's 14th Regiment, Lieutenant Grant, 4th Volunteer Battalion, Mr. J. Harwood, Assistant Surgeon, Mr. Boggy, Java Civil Service, and Lieutenent Lobonitz.

On the 3d December, the United Kingdom, spoke the Bombay ship Minerva, from China, bound to Batavia.

(At Calcutta,) ship Bellisario, Campos, from Macoa, 20th December, and Malacca, last from Penang, 1st January. PASSENGERS: Messrs. J. Justiniano, M. Martins, [illegible] J. Lima. Left at Macoa, His Majesty's ship Doris, from Java, very leaky; an American schooner from the North West Coast, and a Portugueze ship from Lisbon.

(At Ditto,) brig Amelia, Read, from Manilla, 25th November.

30, (At Ditto,) ship Friendship, Napior, from Isle of [illegible], 6th December. PASSENGERS: Mrs. Stephenson.

[illegible]hooner Magnet, Vine from ditto, 16th December. [illegible]ASSENGER: Mr. Henry King.

DEPARTURES.—January 26, ship Cambridge, Toussaint, for Penang, with Troops.

Ship Lord Wellington, (Portugueze,) J. Joze da Sa, for Lisbon.

29, (From Saugur,) Honourable Company's ship Streatham, Mortlock, for Java and Amboyna.

(From ditto,) ship General Kyd, Nairne, for Madras and England.

(Ditto,) Honourable Company's extra ship Batavia, Mayne, for Bombay.

(Ditto,) ship Phillippa, Nicholls, for ditto.

30, brig Aurora, (Portugueze,) C. D. Prazares, for Pernambuco.

31, brig Penang, Simpson, for Penang.

Ship Argo, Mackey, for Bencoolen, with Troops.

Ship Emma, Cripps, for Penang, with Troops.

Ship Lady Sophia, F H, Bean, ditto ditto.

Ship Auspicious, Haran, ditto ditto.

February 1, ship Lady Barlow J. M. Bean, ditto ditto.

SHIPS REMAINING AT SAUGOR, JAN. 31, 1814.

Honourable Company's ship William Pitt, Devonshire, Marchiones of Exeter: extra ships Moffatt, Sir William Pulteney, Northumberland and Tottenham; Vonsittart; licenced ships Flora, and Glenmore; and Country ships United Kingdom.

The despatches for the Vansittart, and the extra Ship Sir William Pulteney, were sent off from town last evening.

The Lady Flora, Knox, was despatched for England on the 29th ultimo.

The Ships Colonel Macauley, Rogers, and Colonel Gillespie, Chimenant, have been engaged by Government to convey Troops and Stores to Bencoolen.

The Honourable Company's extra Ships Lord Forbes, Edwards, and Minerva, Anderson, are expected to be despatched in the course of the ensuing week, for Bombay.

The Duncan, Miller, will sail in a day or two, for Madras; as will the Portugueze ship Lorena, for Columbo, and Goa.

MADRAS.

ARRIVALS.—February 4th Ship General Kyd, Capt. A. Nairne, from Calcutta 29th January,—6th Brig Chunderdeep, Capt. A. Constantine, from Baker Ganjee—do. Brig Philadelphia, from do.

DEPARTURES.—February 6th, Ships Hugh Inglis, Capt. J. Fairfox; Carnatic, Capt. A. F. W. Swinton, and Lord Melville, Capt. Crabb, for England.

COLOMBO.

ARRIVALS.—January the 22d Ship Governor Farquhar, Captain John Nicholl, from Trincomalie,—Passenger Mrs. Taylor.

Ship Pomona, Captain Ths. Geo. Street, from Galle.

24th Ship Diana, Captain Zachariah Clark from Chittagong.

Sailed, 19th Transport Ship Monarch, Captain Marrin, bound for Galle.

POINT DE GALLE.

ARRIVALS January the 20th Ship Monarch, Captain Wm. Marrin from Colombo, Passengers Captain Anderson H. M. 19th Regiment and other Officers.

Ship Marchioness Wellesley, Captain Chas Fenn, from Bombay, Passenger Captain S. S, Hay Bengal Artillery.

The 22d, Brig Hamidoo. Nacodah Ratney from Bengal.

Ship Anna, Captain John Tate, from China Passenger Captain Addison.

The 24th H. M. Brig Barracoutta, Capt. Hawkey from Bombay.

The 22d Ship Marchioness Wellesley Captain Chas. Fenn, for Bengal. Passenger Captain S. S. Hay Bengal Artillery.

Ship Hydroos, Nacodah Hussain Cooty for Bengal.

The 24th Ship Monarch Captain Wm. Marrin for Trincomalie, Passengers Captain and Mrs. Bailey and Children.

Ship Anna Captain John Tate for Bombay. (she Passed the 20th H. M. Ship Minden of Cape Comorin).

The Gazette.

BOMBAY, FEBRUARY 23, 1814.

WE regret to state that little or no European Intelligence, of a later date than what we have already communicated to the Public, has reached us by the Benares. We have the satisfaction however of finding that our speculations with regard to the great battle gained, by the Crown Prince, at *Dennewitz*, have been, in most part, confirmed. The result of that contest, so glorious to the Prussians, has been the total discomfiture of Buonaparte's plans. His endeavour, on the one hand, to seize upon *Berlin*, and on the other, to relieve *Dan[illegible]* has been completely frustrated. S[illegible] ly indeed have his views on Berlin, [illegible] the Country between that City and the Elbe, failed, that even Zerbst is now occupied by the Russians.

With regard to the battle stated to have taken place on the 17th of September we remain to the full as much perplexed as before. It would appear however, that the Allied Bohemian ar[my] was advancing into Saxony. It is there[fore] possible that instead of Buonaparté's attack [on] the Allies, as reported, the Allies may have attacked him.

It seems that on the 27th of August the whole of Croatia was occupied by the Austrians.

With relation to Spain we have only to observe that tho' we do not beleive that St. Sebastian fell on the 27th of August, we yet are of opinion it fell shortly afterwards; and from what we have lately heard we are strongly inclined to think, that not one French man, in arms, is now to be seen in the Peninsula.

FROM THE MADRAS COURIER.
FEBRUARY 8TH 1814.

THE MORNING HERALD—SEPT. 7.

In our last we inserted extracts from French Papers to the 2d instant, and had we received no farther information respecting the campaign in Germany we should have concluded, that the reports of the successes of Bounaparte had been solely framed with the view of tranquillizing the people of Paris, and that they had no foundation in fact; but last night we received French Papers one day later in date, which give reason to apprehend that the enemy has obtained considerable advantages. Some deduction may, however, still be made, for the exaggerations in which the enemy is always disposed to indulge, and for the concealment of adverse events, which, it is to be hoped, may have occurred, on some points, to such an extent as to counterbalance the successes he claims on others.

There is no Bulletin, or account from Bonaparté himself, but a letter from the Duke of Bassano to the Arch-Chancellor is published in the *Moniteur* of the 2d. A Bulletin, however is promised, and it is also stated, that the Austrian Declaration of War could not be sent to Paris, as Bassano had not had an opportunity of laying the documents relative to it before the Emperor. From the account of the military operations given by Bassano it appears [illegible] hostilities commenced on the 17th. [illegible] 19th, Buonaparté proceeded to take possessio[n] [illegible] the defiles of Bohemia, and advanced to within [illegible]elve leagues of Prague. Leaving that quar[ter] [illegible] hastened to Silesia, where, on the 21st, he [illegible] the Russian and Prussian positions on the [illegible] drove back the army collected there [illegible] time an army, composed of Rus[sians] [illegible] and Prussians, c[illegible] of [illegible] advancing against D[illegible], in wh[illegible] pro[illegible]ble there were very few tro[illegible] was a bold and able movement, for ha[d] the Allies obta[illegible] possession of that place, strengthened as it ha[d] been by [illegible] nary works, Bounaparte w[illegible] ed in a situation of imm[illegible] not to be wondered, there[illegible] efforts to return to Dres[illegible] cient to defend the ent[illegible] there. In that it seem[illegible] ched his guards at the [illegible] and with them occu[illegible] when the attack of [illegible] He left, Bassan[illegible] the redoubts, [illegible] isoners a flag, and several p[illegible] On the 27th Buonaparté marc[illegible] Allies, and attacked their left [illegible] and divided from the [illegible] valley of Planca. [illegible] master to have been aga[illegible] al. [illegible] ed that 15,000 Austrian[s] [illegible]re taken, with twenty pieces of cannon, and t[illegible] standards. Field Marshal Metzko, two Generals of Brigade, and several officers of distinction, are stated to be among the prisoners. The Allied Arm[y] [illegible] which advanced [illegible] Dresden, is stat[ed] to [illegible] been comm[illegible] and [illegible] the Cr[illegible] of Swede[illegible] neithe[illegible] the Swedes are [illegible] ed to [illegible] ver, mentions th[illegible] val of M[illegible] at [illegible] Russian Head qu[illegible] n that so[illegible] language which was [illegible] from [illegible] the devoted tools [illegible]

The boast[illegible] ch Bassano ha[illegible] mitted to Pa[illegible] es rather aukw[illegible] Notwithsta[illegible] victories he asserts had been obtaine[illegible] ears that the Allied army kept th[illegible] neighbourhood of Dresden. He pr[illegible] they retrea[illegible] they would susta[illegible] and if th[illegible] ned in their po[illegible] destructive event[illegible] take place on th[illegible] wing day. An [illegible] in the *Journal* [illegible] asserts, th[illegible] arté pursued his [illegible] tages, and th[illegible] ns of the Russians [illegible] Prussians were [illegible] defeated at Jauer.

[illegible] st night we rece[illegible] Nova Scotia Papers [illegible] the 12th of August, [illegible] the interesting contents of which we have merely time to refer our Readers. By the extract from the Papers of the United States we learn that our squadrons continue to spread alarm along the American Coast, and that an attempt to carry an Embargo Bill through Congress has failed, but there is no account of the capture of the Macedonian, or of the division of the States, reported in another part of our paper.

Admiral Hope has returned from the Baltic to take his seat at the Board of Admiralty, in the room of Admiral Domet.

It is said to be at length determined to bring Sir John Murray to trial. A Court Marshal is to assemble for that purpose at Gibraltar, of which General the Honourable T. Maitland is to be the President. The General stops at Gibraltar, in order to officiate in that capacity; and is said, that after the close of the trial, he will proceed to Sicily, and take the command of the British troops in that island.

FALMOUTH, SEPT. 3.

Arrived this morning the Marlborough Packet, Capt. Bull, with Mails from St. Andero in four days, brings an account that Suchet has marched to join Soult, and that Lord William Bentinck has marched to join Lord Wellington. It is expected that the enemy will make an attack in order to relieve Pampelona and St. Sebastian's; the town of the latter is nearly destroyed—The taking of the Island of St. Clare enables our batteries to throw shells, as also to prevent supplies from the French coast.

" Hants Courier Office, Sunday Sept. 5,
Half past Eleven o'Clock.

" The London Packet, Annett, Master, is this moment arrived here from the Havannah. On the 22d August spoke a Russian ship, which had sailed from Wilmington, America, on the 2d of August. The day before she sailed, the American Papers had published an account of the capture of the Macedonian, late British frigate, by the Tenedos, captain Hyde Parker in the River Chesapeake, after a severe action, in which the Macedonian lost one hundred and twenty-seven men in killed and wounded. The loss on board the Tenedos was small in proportion.

AMERICAN PAPERS.

WASHINGTON, JULY 29.—[illegible] much satisfaction I acquaint [illegible] annical Embargo Bill, which [illegible] Lower House of Congress, ha[illegible] ur independent Senate, 18 t[illegible] absent, [illegible]ggett, of Co[illegible] ryl[illegible] would [illegible] inst[illegible] The t[illegible] on Mo[illegible] and me[illegible] It is [illegible] ving, as [illegible] passed [illegible] alarm [illegible] been remov[illegible] ocee[illegible] ge [illegible] enabled [illegible] their at[illegible] ing Mes[illegible] of the [illegible]

(Con[illegible]

To the Senate and House [illegible] entatives of the United S[illegible]

There being sufficient grou[illegible] infer that it is the enemy's purpose to combi[illegible] with the block of our ports special licenses to neutral vessels, or to Bri[illegible] tral dis[illegible]ses whereby they may draw [illegible] country the precise kind & quantities of [illegible] essenti[illegible] to their wants, whilst its general commerce remains obstructed, keeping in view also the insidious discrimination between different ports of the U. S. and as such a sy[illegible] if not counteracted, will have the effect of [illegible]ing very materially the purpose of the wa[illegible] he enemy, and encouraging a perseveranc[illegible] the same time that it will [illegible] commerce of the U. S. under [illegible]emy can inpose thus sub[illegible] itish regulation in sub[illegible] n monopoly—I recommend [illegible] ation of the Congress, the expe[illegible]y of an immediate and effectual prohibition [illegible] exports, limited to a convenient day in [illegible] ext Session, and removeable in the mean [illegible] n the event of a cessation of the blockade of [illegible] ports.

JAMES MADISON.

Washington, July 20, 1813.

The Message was referred to a Committee for Foreign Relations, who reported the next day, that it was inexpedient to act upon the Message of the President. This Report was referred to a Committee of the whole House, who amended the Report by striking out " inexpedient," and inserting expedient. This Amendment, in Committee of the whole House, was strenuously advocated by the Speaker and others and as strenuously opposed by others. The Amendment was reported and agreed to by the House, and referred to a Select Committee, Mr. Grundy, Chairman, who on the next day reported a Bill, laying an Embargo, consisting of twenty odd sections, being substantially copies from the old Embargo Acts, and containing all the obnoxious provisions of the old enforcing act. The Bill was immediately committed to a Committee of the whole House, forced through the Committee, reported to the House without amendment, all amendments being rejected, and then forced through the House, engrossed, and passed the same day; it was reported at about seven at night.—Aye 80, Noes 50.

A Committee was appointed to carry the Bill to the Senate, & ask their concurrence. On Saturday the 24th, the Senate ordered the Bill to be printed, (confidentially,) and postponed the consideration of it till the 26th and on Wednesday rejected it.—Ayes 16, Noes 18.

THE FRIGATE CHESAPEAKE TAKEN.

Copy of a letter from Commodore William Bainbridge, now at Boston, to the secretary of the navy.

Navy-yard, Charleston, June 2, 1813.

Sir,—It has become my painful duty, as Commanding Officer of this station to convey to you the unpleasant intelligence of the capture of the frigate Chesapeake, by the British frigate Shannon. The particulars of this unfortunate occurrence are, from what I have been able to collect as follows;—

Yesterday forenoon, the frigate Shannon appeared in the bay, full in sight from the harbour. At meridian, the Chesapeake got under weigh from president Roads, and stood out with a fair wind. Mr. Knox, the pilot on board, left her at five p. m. the light-house bearing half N. distance six leagues; the Shannon then in sight and the Chesapeake, prepared for action, standing for her. At six p. m. Mr. Knox informs, the Chesapeake opened a fire, which was returned; and at twelve minutes past six, both ships were lying alongside each other as if in the act of boarding; at that moment an explosion took place on board the Chesapeake, which spread a fire on her upper deck from the fore-mast to the mizen-mast apparently as high as her tops—and enveloped both ships in smoke for several minutes.

After the smoke cleared away, they were seen separated, with the British colours hoisted on board the Chesapeake over the American, both ships standing to the eastward. The well-proved courage and skill of Capt. Lawrence, and the bravery of the Officers and crew justify a full belief that the loss of the Chesapeake has been entirely owing to some fortuitous event happening on board, and not to any superiority of skill or bravery in the enemy. But sh[illegible] they im[illegible] impute it to the latter, th[illegible] will [illegible] to give more than one solitary [illegible]ce our officers and brave [illegible]erior. We have lost one [illegible]r, I am confident we [illegible]

W. BAI[illegible]DGE,
[illegible] Sec. of the [illegible]

T[illegible] & 6.

Som[illegible] Comm[illegible] in a Brit[illegible] Barge, [illegible] N. and long[illegible] Rodgers was[illegible] long. 6 E.

[illegible] the [illegible] following [illegible] mandant at [illegible] necessity [illegible] ly known [illegible] of any [illegible] pected) [illegible] the [illegible] dron, incons[illegible] American vessel having exploded [illegible]day, *three hours after she was in our poss[illegible]*." The vessel alluded to, the Eagle schooner, was prepared at New York for the purpose of destroying some of our ships of war. Nine Brit[illegible] seamen lost th[illegible] lives by the explosion. An American [illegible] exultingly amplifies the number to [illegible]90.

In addition to the [illegible]attacks at the mouth of the Chesapeake Bay, we may shortly expect to hear of others, directed by other officers; as we learn by intelligence from Halifax, that Admiral Cockburne had left that place on th[illegible] with the *Sceptre, Romulus, Fox & Neme*[illegible] assault a town, near Cape Henry, in the [illegible]ck Inlet, named Ocanock.

Six powder-mills at Fev[illegible] Friday morning at one o[illegible] explosion. One man was [illegible] not expected to recover.

Telegraphs between Falmouth [illegible] are to be immediately established.

CONFIRMATION OF THE ACCO[illegible]T OF THE FETE FOR THE VICTORY OF VITTORIA.

The Duchess of York visited Vauxhall Gardens on this interesting occasion, on Tuesday night, after the Princess of Wales. Her Royal Highness was attended by some Ladies and by the Honourable Berkeley Craven, and Colonel Barclay, and received many marks of public esteem. Lady Anne Hamilton, and Lady Glenbervie, were in the train of the Princess of Wales many persons of high rank quitted the Garden, soon after the banquet was over. The Marquis Wellesley remained for a considerable time afterwards, walking and conversing with different persons. Several Russian Officers attracted much notice, by their peculiar Military uniforms. The Spanish Ambassador, and his suite, were magnificently dressed. The Ladies in general were habited in white muslin, or satin variegated by lively colours and some were superbly adorned with feathers and jewels. Though a space was railed in under the temporary awning formed by the British colours, and the floor of the long side saloon was beautifully chalked for dancing, that amusement gave way to the general taste for promenading. The splendour of the decorations more peculiarly belonged to the dinner arrangements. The effect of so vast a number of additional lamps in the Garden was, unquestionably extremely brilliant, and far surpassed any former exhibition in the same place: but it seemed the opinion of many, that something more of the surprising might have been accomplished, by some novel and imposing mode of illumination: such for instance, as a more resplendent concentration of lights, in masses. The firewoks went off exceedingly well yet owing to the shortness of the time allowed, the devices had not that degree of invention, which belonged to such a commemoration.

Such, however were the allurements of the fete itself that many endeavoured to obtain a sight of and participation in it, who were unable to gratify their curiosity. Tickets beacame so scarce on the morning of the celebration, that ten, and even fifteen guineas, were in vain offered for one for the dinner. Proportionate prices were also tendered for the evening's amusement: and those who had secured their admission, such were the dangers and difficulties they had to encounter, that many returned without a sight of the fete. The obstructions to getting in and retiring after twelve o'clock became almost insuperable. Such a scene of confusion, we believe never before existed. Servants being banished from the entrance, Gentlemen were obliged to came out & endeavour to call their own carriages to which, if by any hazard they found them, they were yet unable to conduct their company, for they were universally refused admittance into the Gardens again. Thus parties were separated —carriages rendered useless, persons of all ranks exposed, and many who had vehicles of their own waiting, were obliged to chaffer for and hire hackney coaches at any price. Families who had intended to quit the Gardens at one o'clock, if by any chance they reached their carriages, were forced, after waiting three or four hours, to quit them again, and finding their way home on foot—their carriages followed at six, seven, & eight o'clock yesterday morning. Scores, after proceeding as near as they could to the [illegible]s, finding their patience exhausted, got [illegible] overcome by fatigue, trudged home on foot without seeing the show. Many ladi[illegible] walked from the Asylum, after being as l[illegible] stationary there as female patience would a[illegible] and struggled though the crowd, unprotec[illegible] the Gardens. The whole was confusi[illegible] confounded. The battle of Vi[illegible] which the fete was meant to cele[illegible] orde[illegible] harmony, when [illegible] modern Babel, whi[illegible] exten[illegible] [illegible]ang-cross, to Southville on [illegible] Wand[illegible] [illegible]d. Many carriges wer[illegible]ly destroyed.

[illegible]N THE BIBLE.

[illegible] public mind is so much [illegible]pecting the distribution [illegible]te or comment, among [illegible] following descrip-[illegible]rom the pen of E. [illegible]ble or unedifying:—[illegible]ripture only, is the [illegible] heard, and will [illegible] Gentlemen so [illegible]ever thought [illegible] of answ[illegible] question—What is that Sc[illegible]y are content to sub[illegible] scr[illegible]ing that a book be[illegible] because it is bound [illegible]ed by John Basket [illegible]e is a vast collection [illegible] treat[illegible] one man who holds the divine authority [illegible]e, may consider the other as merely human. What is his Canon?—The Jewish—St. Jerome's—that of the Thirty-nine Articles—Luther's? There are some who reject the [illegible]es; others six of the [illegible]les; the Apoc[illegible] ha[illegible] [illegible]ical, [illegible]ma-[illegible]se nar[illegible] [illegible]anon, [illegible] it by admit[illegible] [illegible]na-[illegible]pistles, t[illegible]ostolic Constitu[illegible] to [illegible]thing of ma[illegible]er Gospels. Therefore, [illegible]rtain scr[illegible] must have one arti-[illegible] and [illegible]hat that scrip-[illegible]hich you me[illegible] There are, [illegible] very few, w[illegible] cripture is so ascer[illegible]ned, do not see the [illegible]cessity of knowing what general doc[illegible] [illegible]an draws from it, before he is sent d[illegible] [illegible]d by the State to [illegible]h it as pu[illegible]

" The Sc[illegible] is no one [illegible]mary [illegible]oc-trines regular[illegible]sted, in which [illegible] could not mistak[illegible]y; it is a most v[illegible]ble, but most mult[illegible]lection of th[illegible] cords of the divine [illegible] a collection o[illegible] finite variety of co[illegible]heology, histo[illegible] prophecy, psalmody, [illegible]y, apologue, [illegible]gory, legislation, ethic[illegible]ried through di[illegible]rent authors, at differen[illegible]es, for different [illegible] and purposes.

" It is necessary to sort out what is intended for example, what only as a narrative, what to be understood literally, what figuratively, where one precept is to be controuled and modified by another—what is used directly, and what only as an argument *ad hominem*—what is temporary, and what of perpetual obligation —what appropriated to one state, and to one set of men, and what the general duty of all Christians. If we do not get some security for this, we not only permit, but actually pay for all the dangerous fanaticism which can be produced to corrupt our people, and to derange the public worship of the country."—*Burke's Works*, vol. x. p. 19.

TALES OF WONDER.

Two marvellous stories are at present in circulation, and though real events of the most extraordinary nature are daily occurring, those, with many persons, do not engage so much attention as the following.

THE LATE QUEEN OF FRANCE.

" A distinguished foreigner, resident in this country, and intimately connected with Vienna, has been privately informed, that during the Armistice, letters, purporting to be letters from the late Queen of France, had been secretly transmitted to the Emperor of Austria, in which the deceased invokes his Imperial Majesty most seriously to remember the sacred obligations in affection and consanguity which had existed between them; and never to forget the inhuman and unexampled cruelties inflicted on herself, & on her family—to be no longer a participator of murder, pollution, tyranny, and rapine; the awful crisis had arrived.

His own happiness here and hereafter depended on his decision. These letters were short, impressive, and devout, written in a hand-writing which when compared with the Queen's, was a perfect *fac simile*.

" The impression on the wax, the same she used in correspondence with her family.

" To increase the appearance of supernatural agency, they were disposited during the night in a mysterious manner, which evaded all inquiry and research.

" The Emperor paid a marked but silent attention to their contents, end gradually became serious, meditative, and restless; when he was addressed finally in the same secret manner, and informed, in the most minute manner, of his own wretchedness and feelings; that his remedy was in his own hands; that by joining the Allies he would rescue Germany, save himself, & in two years regain his original title, and all his ceded dominions."

There are generally two or three omissions in Lord Wellington's Dispatches, which very much lessen the interest they naturally excite.—He rarely states the force of the enemy by whom he is opposed—the strength of his own army—and the probable amount of killed, wounded, and taken, on the side of the French.—These are matters of great importance; for without a knowledge of them, it is hardly possible to fix the degree of merit due to each Commander and army.

Letters from an Officer of rank in Lord Wellington's army, state, that prior to the dates of the letters, which comprehend all the recent actions, there was such a constant succession of rain, that there had not been a single day [illegible] six weeks. The tops of the mountains were almost invariably covered with mists and fogs, sometimes so thick as to render it impracticable to move or to discern the way. Hail storms were frequent; and in some of them the hailstones are said to have been as large as school-boy's marbles. In one of those storms, which occurred in the night, immediately preceding Soult's first attack, the wind was so violent, that the soldiers' tents were mostly blown down. The cold was so severe one night that the sentinels were generally benumbed, and one was actually frozen to death on his post, close by the quarters of the Officer from whose letters our intelligence is derived. Amidst all these severities and difficulties of weather, and of locality, the fierceness and obstinacy of the fighting was beyond any thing that the most experienced Officers of the army had ever witnessed. Whether in adv[illegible]ing or retreating; whether the French [illegible] Allies were the assailants, or acted on [illegible] defensive; one hill was gained or lost only [illegible] make way for a more obstinate struggle on [illegible]ther immediately adjoining. The bayonet was constantly employed on both sides; and although it is specially called the British weapon, and our troops fully proved their superiority in the use of it, the French evinced an ardour and a determination to close with it beyond what had been known in any former instance.

We have great pleasure in announcing the arrival of the Bedford in the Channel, with 100 sail of Jama[illegible]and, it is reported, a million of money [illegible]

On the 30th June, [illegible] T. Hardy [illegible] following [illegible] Commandant at New London:—" I am under the necessity of requesting you to make it publicly known, that I cannot permit vessels or boats of any description (flags of truce of course excepted) to approach or pass the British squadron, in consequence of an American vessel having exploded yesterday, *three hours after she was in possession*."—The vessel alluded to, the [illegible] schooner, was prepared at New York for [illegible]rpose of destroying some of our ships of [illegible] Nine British seamen lost their lives by [illegible]xplosion. An American journalist exultingly a[illegible]plifies the number to about ninety.

We are happy to hear that the gallant Capt. Broke was progressively recovering from the effects of his wounds. Mr. Stephens, boatswain, and Mr. John Samwell, midshipman, had died of their wounds in Halifax Hospital.

Duane, the Editor of the *Aurora*, has been appointed a Brigadier-General in the American service. The appointment was confirmed by the Senate, by a majority of 19 to 15.

Captain Allen, late Commander of the Argus American sloop of war, which was captured on Friday se'nnight, after a desperate action, by his Majesty's brig Pelican, died of his wounds on Friday night, on board the former vessel, in Hamoaze.

The see of London, which requires a considerable knowledge of business, and has been refused in consequence by several of the Bench, has been given to Dr. Howley, Regius Professor of Divinity at Oxford. We know not what merit there may be in this selection. Dr. Howley is said to be a man of learning, but he is said also to come to a very difficult task without having previously instructed himself how to manage it.—The new Bishop had the superintendance of the Hereditary Prince of Orange's studies during the time his Serene Highness cont[illegible]ed at Oxford.

The celebrated American physician, Dr. Benjamin Rush, of Philadelphia, departed this life on the 26th April last, of the typhus fever.

The wheat harvest has commenced in the neighbourhood of Taunton, and there has not in the memory of man been a better prospect. The crops of all kind are most luxuriant.

DREADFUL EXPLOSION.

Saturday morning, at about 25 minutes past six o'clock, two of the powder mills at Hounslow were blown up with tremendous explosions. The reports, which took place with only a momentary interval between them, were heard for upwards of 20 miles round. At Kensington and Brompton the shocks were so violent as to resemble those of an earthquake, and the concussion of the air so extraordinary as to ring small bells hung in gardens in these parts. We have heard that three persons fell victims to this awful calamity—the cause of which, as must generally be the case in such events, cannot be ascertained.

MRS. MARY ANN CLARK.

Some time since this [illegible]son published a pamphlet, which contained [illegible] attack on Mr. Wm. Fitzgerald, the [illegible]cellor of the Exchequer, an information fo[illegible]le has been in consequence lodged against her, and a Judge's warrant was issued, upon which she was apprehended on Wednesday, and in the evening of that day lodged at a Sheriff's officer's house, in Warwick-court. Since she has been in custody, she has been extremely facetious, and treats the matter with her usual levity.

[Examiner, Aug. 22.

THE COURIER.—SEPTEMBER 8 1813.

We have made some further extracts from the French Papers to the 3d, but they contain no further particulars of the late battles. The more, however, we consider the documents we laid before our readers yesterday, French as they are and exaggerating the loss of the Allies, the more are we convinced, that to the evening of the 27th Buonaparte has gained no victory, no solid advantage. It may be said, indeed, that the Allies failed in their attempt to take Dresden by storm. But the very attempt has deranged Buonaparté's plans—for, it was not his plan to be reduced to the necessity of fighting for the preservation of Dresden. Dresden was his central point from which he was to diverge to any quarter he chose. He set out from thence to make an irruption into Bohemia. Called away from that project, he hoped to return to it again after he had disposed of the Allies in Silesia. But there his troops had been beaten before his arrival, and after his arrival the success, according to his own account, was balanced. On the Bober he found the Allies, and on the Bober he left them. Did he return to complete his business in Bohemia? No—he returned to save his capital, his central point, his [illegible] from falling into the hands of his antago[illegible] [illegible] Did any such expectation enter his cal[illegible] [illegible] had he arranged his measures in such a [illegible] to take into them the likelihood of [illegible] upon Dresden? Certainly not. The very speed [illegible]ed in coming back to that city, shewed that the bold project of the Allies had come upon him suddenly and unexpectedly. He had totally excluded from his mind the chance of being baited in Dresden like the lion in his den. He had conceived that the Allies would wait for his attack, and that they would not move their main forces from between the Elbe and the Silesian frontier—that they would not leave the debouches of Bohemia uncovered. On a sudden, however, they burst from Bohemia, turn the flank of the French army near Dresden, force, as we must conceive, the camp of Pirna, and appear at the very gates of the capital. The battles of the 26th and 27th were not of such a nature as to afford Buonaparté any cause of triumph. They had not removed the Allies from the immediate neighbourhood of the city—they had not forced them to retreat. The attack of the 27th on them was something in the nature of a sortie from a garrison town, in which the garrison does not drive way the besiegers, but effects its return within its fortifications.—" The Emperor is re-entering the city at this moment," says Maret, in his letter dated *six. p. m.* on the 27th. He did not think it prudent to attempt any pursuit. " The rain fell in torrents—never was the French army assailed by such bad weather." Buonaparté always charges upon the weather any disaster he meets with. It was the bad weather in Russia—it was the copious rain that swelled Danube, & carried away the bridges that obliged him to retreat at Aspern. But the fact of the Allies having kept their ground on the 27th is confessed by Maret himself—" If the army of the enemy, which is numerous, being

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composed of Russians and Prussians, and the whole of the Austrian army, retreat, they will necessarily experience considerable loss—if they keep their ground, there will be decisive events to-morrow."

In this state, then, the last Freneeh Papers have left affairs at Dresden. The Allies had attempted to storm it on the 26th. They had not succeeded. On the next day Buonaparté attacked them near Dresden, and he had not succeeded in driving them away; and both armies remained in such a position as to render a third battle inevitable,

Eugene Beauharnois was by the last accounts at Adelsberg. His object was to march upon the Drave by Laybach and Tarwitz, and manœuvre towards Carinthia. But the Austrians s[illegible]n prepared for him. General Hiller has an army in Styria, and the army of Upper Austria is on its march to reinforce him.

SPAIN.

BELL'S WEEKLY MESSENGER.

August 15, 1813.

THE MARQUIS WELLINGTON'S PROJECTED INVASION OF FRANCE.

In another part of our Paper will be found an order of the day from the Marquis Wellington, intimating his purpose (in an early part of the present campaign) of entering the French territory, and recommending a course of good and orderly conduct to the Allied Troops upon this occasion. The daily papers have enlarged very copiously upon two inferences which they have deduced from this order. The first is, the wisdom and humanity of the Marquis,—and the second is, that, according to these writers, this order of the day is proof positive that the illustrious General has all along entertained the purpose of invading France, and that he now only waits the event of the Siege of St. Sebastian, to pass to the other side of the Pyrennees.

With respect to the first inference, we most cordially agreed with the warmest advocates of the Marquis, that the order deserves every praise for its wisdom and humanity. It is wise, inasmuch as it forestals, by a preventive remedy, that kind of enthusiastic defence which might be expected from the French peasantry, if the Allies were to enter their country in a manner similar to that in which the French entered Spain. It is a fact proved by the experience of history, antient & modern, that there is nothing so much unites a people in defence of their own Government as a hostile invasion. And the cause of this is very simple; all such invasions have been marked by the excesses of the invading army, who move forward only to savage, burn, and destroy. Nothing, therefore is more calculated to [illegible] and to soften this enthusiasm than moderation and humanity. It leads the people to deliberate upon their actual condition; and to form a judgment whether it might not be ameliorated by the success of the conqueror. It at least renders them more tardy and cool in their defence. Where they see that the war is intended against the head of the Government, and not against themselves, the peasantry of every country are very apt to conclude that the defence belongs rather to their, Governors than to themselves,—and under this feeling to say, Let them fight their own cause; we are the Ass in the Fable; we must bear the panniers be the victors who they may.

So far, therefore, we agree in the praise of the wisdom of this order; but we do not equally agree in the second inference, namely, that the order is a conclusive proof of the intention of the Marquis to invade France; and if it should be his intention, we must still be allowed to doubt the wisdom of such purpose.

In the first place, it must be remembered that these orders of the day are public proclamations to the Army, and are necessarily known to the enemy. Now, if the Marquis had entertained this purpose of invading France, our own humble opinion is, that he would not have thus publicly proclaimed his design; and thereby have put the enemy upon their guard, and have instructed them upon what points to defend themselves. The Passes of the Pyrennees are so strong by nature, that a very inconsiderable force would act with great advantage in the defence of them. Now the effect of this order of the day (known to the enemy [illegible]) has been, that of accumu[illegible] force of the French Pyrennean Prov[illegible] mouth of the Passes, and thereby opposing what we cannot but consider an insurmountable barrier to the supposed projected invasion. [illegible] Marquis, therefore, seriously intended the invasion of France, he has defeated, in a great measure, his own purpose by the publication of this order. And therefore we must conclude, that such was not his purpose, but that the order had another design than that which it bears upon its face & exterior circumstances.

The next question, therefore, is, what is this design? To this we answer, it is most probably a feint to hasten the execution of what appears to us to be the object of the Campaign, namely, the evacuation of the Peninsula by the French. The Order of the Day would naturally alarm all the French Generals, and we see that it has produced this effect. Marshal Suchet has evacuated Valencia, and all the Commanders in Catalonia will doubtless follow his steps. With the exception, indeed, of the immediate neighbourhood of the Pyrennees, the whole of Spain is entirely free from the enemy. Decaen and La Marque, we believe, are still in possession of Barcelona; and the Governor of Tortosa still holds that citadel. But if Sebastian and Pampeluna should fall, it will scarcely admit a doubt but that Tortosa, Barcelona, and Figueras, would very shortly follow their fate.

At the time of our writing the above observations, the official intelligence of the battle on the frontiers has not yet reached Government, though it is hourly expected. A very great success over the army of Marshal Soult would undoubtedly very materially vary the present state of things, and, perhaps, thereby might justify those measures which in another state of things would be imprudent. But our own opinion is, that scarcely any thing can occur which can overcome the obstacles to a permanent Invasion of the French Territory.

We found our conclusion upon this very brief reason. Immediately upon passing the Pyrennees, it will be indispensably necessary to besiege some of the strong garrison towns, and therefore to have a powerful force of artillery. But it is totally impossible to bring this train over the mountains with the requisite speed. We do not, therefore, see that it is possible to commence this invasion in the present campaign. There appears to us to be business enough for what remains of this campaign in clearing the frontier provinces.

The army of Marshal Soult is estimated at 50,000 men; a very short time will render it at least double that number. Now let us ask, whether such a force, and such a commander acting moreover in such a country, and with every thing in his favour, is not equal to the defence of the frontier? We entertain a most high estimation of the military talents of the Marquis Wellington; but we likewise know that Soult himself is no contemptible General; and that with so many local and natural advantages in his favour it will require the most consummate prudence even to defend our advance,

SITUATION OF THE ARMY ON THE PYRENNEES.

With respect to the Siege of St. Sebastian, it may be observed that it is rather a blockade than a siege. An army, chiefly of Spaniards, is drawn around it in the manner of a cordon or chain, so that the garrison cannot break through it. The effect of this blockade is to interce[illegible] it from all communication, and of course f[illegible] all supply, from the country around it; and thereby to compel the garrison to surrender [illegible] the effect of famine. At the commencement of the campaign Pampeluna was so far distant from all seeming danger, and from the apparent possible reach of the Allies, that it was very insufficiently provisioned; and the Marquis in fact came before it before there was time to remedy this oversight. According to all credible accounts, it had one month's full provision in it at the time of the commencement of the siege; and of course at half rations two months. In these circumstances, therefore, stands the siege of Pampaluna. It is infinitely too strong to be besieged in due form, and the only hope of taking it is by famine.

The siege of St. Sebastian was interrupted, as was stated in the Gazette, by the operations of Marshal Soult; but is now about to be resumed, as soon as our shipping shall have brought round and landed the requisite ammunition. From the situation of St. Sebastian, commanded as it is from so many neighbouring points, there is very little cause for apprehension that it will be enabled to stand out, if our army can resume the siege. We have this circumstance in the favour of this hope, that is to say, that we have our very best General (next to Lord Wellington) before it. If any thing can possibly be effected, it will be [illegible] by such a General as Graham, seconded as he is by the division under him. The present obstinate defence of that fortress must be imputed to two causes,—in the first place, to the very vital value of the place,—and secondly, to the known principles and practice of the French Commanders, to pay no regard whatever to the total destruction of the town and of its inhabitants. In St. Sebastian, perhaps,—in the mere town, there is by this time scarcely one stone upon another. [illegible] desolation, however, gives no c[illegible] the French; they care not though the inhabitants were destroyed to a single [illegible].

With respect to the last point, the War upon the Pyrennees, there is a general apprehension that Marshal Soult is only waiting to be reinforced by some divisions upon their march, in order to repeat his attempt to drive back the army of the Allies, and to raise the sieges of St. Sebastian and Pampeluna. There is another apprehension equally well founded, that Marsh[illegible] Suchet is pushing forwards in order to p[illegible] through the Pass of Perpignan, called the C[illegible] Pertus, and thence to march round the F[illegible] side of the Mountains and to unite himse[illegible] Soult. It is impossible at this distance to determine upon the degree of credit which may be due to these reports; but there certainly does appear some foundation for both of them. It may be observed, indeed, upon the first point, that Buonaparté has certainly denuded the French Provinces of all the regular troops, in order to carry the War into Germany. But the National Guards still remain, and it may be remembered that they did not fall short of nearly 200,000 men. It is true that this is of Militia and Peasantry; but in the hands of Soult, and intermingled with his battalions of regulars, and more particularly in mountain warfare, even this description of force would not be without its efficacy. The best confidence is, that Soult is opposed by a General not unequal to himslf, and that the Marquis of Wellington is doubtless prepared for every thing which he can reasonably expect.

We cannot conclude these observations without referring our readers to the recent language of our contemporaries, who, in despite of all these difficulties and obstacles which any one might have foreseen, were for pushing onwards into France, and even for marching directly towards Paris. We argued against this language in the first instance. It deceived the people; and has had the effect of diminishing the public satisfaction at our real successes, because they have not come up to this imaginary standard. Nothing is of any permanent value but truth. Error, though it may serve its purpose for a day, not only loses all that it has gained during its existence, but affects even the real state of things, and causes us to regard them in an unpromising and detracting point of view.—No great interest was ever served by falsehood.

We are humbly of opinion that the ensuing week may probably bring us intelligence of the fall of St. Sebastian, and not improbably of that of Pampeluna; two most valuable acquisitions, if they can be obtained in time to allow an interval for ulterior operations, before the advanced state of the season shall compel the close of the Campaign. [*August 29th.*

ACCOUNT OF THE PYRENNEAN FRONTIER OF FRANCE AND SPAIN.

The following account of the Pyrennean Frontier is given in the *Military Chronicle* of this month, being a translation from a Memoir of the French War Office. It contains a minute account of the topography of the French and Spanish roads to and from France and Spain, and particularly of the country in which the armies are now acting.

The Memoir was drawn up for the Marshal Duke of Berwick, who invaded Spain in the War of Succession in 1718:—

The defiles of the mountains of N[illegible]re, which join Biscay, are so narrow and [illegible] that it is impossible to take artillery ov[illegible] th[illegible]erefore, beginning with the siege of Fonta[illegible]ia and St. Sebastian, the French army must [illegible] necessity fall back to St. Jean de Luz, to [illegible] the road of St. Jean Pie de Port, and from [illegible] march to Pampeluna. For if the arm[illegible] Spain through the pass of Orbai[illegible] run the risk of fal[illegible] of [illegible]eing so far off; w[illegible]esta[illegible] b[illegible] at St. Jean Pie de P[illegible]t, and se[illegible] post of [illegible] abbey of Roncesvalles, the army would be f[illegible] with every thi[illegible] without trouble, provis[illegible] grain, fo[illegible] artillery, which could be [illegible] doc, Rousillon, Guienne [illegible] Garonne and the Pyren[illegible]

M. de Verseilles, afte[illegible] re from Bayonne to A[illegible] the Bidassoa to Ber[illegible] in Spain, followed the [illegible] two kingdoms, and [illegible]ith exactness on all [illegible]puscoa and Upper-N[illegible] between the port of [illegible] Soule above Mauleon, [illegible] were only three roads fit for the [illegible]my.

The first, leaving [illegible] St. Jean de Luz, Orogne, [illegible] the first village in S[illegible]tarabia, or to Port d[illegible] or leaving these two plac[illegible] right, [illegible] Tolosa, Villa-Franca, Vi[illegible]eal, Mondragon Victoria, &c.; carriages can[illegible]t be drawn along it without difficulty.

The second, from Bayonne to Ainhoa, Urdache, the [illegible] village in Spain, May[illegible]nde, La[illegible] ma[illegible]ch along [illegible] over i[illegible]ely goo[illegible]

Th[illegible] from Bayo[illegible] El[illegible]end St. Jean Pie[illegible]ort. Th[illegible] may be used for carriage[illegible] it has bee[illegible] repaired.

From St. J[illegible]a there [illegible] roads that [illegible]svalles. On[illegible] right, by A[illegible] Val-Carlos, [illegible] villages i[illegible] is used by the m[illegible]teers because th[illegible] is not so uneven as that in the hi[illegible]oned next; it is very narrow layi[illegible]vity of a s[illegible]hill, and passes [illegible] many rocks. In [illegible]need, troops m[illegible] marched over it. [illegible] other road from [illegible]n, by the priory [illegible]sson leaving [illegible] Pignou to the left, [illegible]oncesvalles; [illegible] Bourget, Cubiri, Pampelona. [illegible]ains of Orisson and [illegible]bisca are very [illegible] [illegible]rom St. Jean [illegible]e Port to the valley of [illegible]le there is not any [illegible]ad across the mountains which can be used, unless it be that which leads from St. Michael to Orbaicet, the first Spanish village; it is properly only a foot path through which the militia of Navarre once passed to relieve Jacca.

From this valley of Soule there are two roads, one conducts by Larraun to the valley of Salazar: the other by port St. Engrace leads into the valley of Roncal, they are bad, particularly the latter. The Muleteers use them when there is no snow.

The district of Labour is very dry and barren, and that of Guipuscoa it still more so, particularly near St. Sebastian and Fontarabia; it produces scarcely any grass, and very little corn.

Navarre, both upper and lower, is not more fertile, and the country is still worse beyond Ainhoa and St. Jean Pie de port, than it is on this side of these two passes.

Along the river Bidassoa there are no places for the establishment of considerable posts in security. At Behobie, which is the great thoroughfare and the post-road from Bayonne to St. Sebastian, the inn and the custom house are the only buildings that could be placed in a state of defence. There are also two barges, called Gabares one on our side, and the other on the Spanish side, and a ford above the island de la Confereuce, which is passed at low water. At some distance above is a small church called l'Hopital, firmly constructed, which being placed in a state of defence would make a small post better than the preceding one. At this place there is also a ferry, aud two fords, rather difficult; one of them above the church, near the house of the prior, and the other about a thousand paces lower; after passing them there is no beaten road, but a passage through the fields to Irun. The cavalry could pass there if it were in open day, it might receive a few cannon shot from Fontarabia.

Andaye is an open village. To place troop in it with safety, the greater part of this village must be surrounded with a ditch and palisaded, that is the houses seated on the heights, not inclosing those which are lower and dispersed.

Three leagues above Behobie, at the village of Bera, is a stone bridge, which might in some circumstances be used for the passage of the infantry, proceeding from Ascaighe to Bera by one of the three roads noticed, and from Bera, leaving Lezaca to the left, crossing the mountains to Oyarzun. This road is extremely mountainous, narrow, and stony, and often passes over naked rocks very steep, in which are irregular steps.

The Marshal de Berwick, being at Bayonne, took an excursion along the Bidassoa, passing by St. Jean de Luz, Andaye, the Pas de Bohebie, St. Jean Pie de Port, Mauleon, and Oleron. He found that all the maps in his possession [illegible]ere incorrect, and he found himself, that the [illegible]ssage of the Bidassoa was easy, and the road on the other side sufficiently o[illegible] above St. Sebastian and Le Passag[illegible]ntarabia might easily be ma[illegible]ral, having thus acquainte[illegible] country, gave a statement to [illegible] of its situation, as of the c[illegible] [illegible]e p[illegible]n of every[illegible] [illegible]uld [illegible] observing [illegible] an[illegible] [illegible] in it [illegible]d; and [illegible]nne, S. [illegible]esides the [illegible] easy to [illegible]ween Oleron [illegible] should direct [illegible]ct was not to [illegible]ins, n[illegible] the [illegible] his troops [illegible]ht and left

There are to ou[illegible] openings for coming from Spain in[illegible]rom Irun to St. Jean de Luz, a[illegible]eluna to St. Jean Pie de Port; [illegible]tory on that side being totally destitu[illegible] subsistence, and as the enemy's approach cou[illegible] seen at a great distance, the detached corp[illegible] the army would have sufficient opportunity t[illegible] post itself behind the G[illegible]d'Oleron, and [illegible]revent his crossing eithe[illegible] the Adour.

If the ene[illegible]me from Jacca to Oleron, as he could in this case cro[illegible]the Gave d'Oleron near its sources, our troops might place themselves behind the Gave de Pan, and defend it from Lo[illegible]des to the Adour. This river has good ba[illegible] is fordable in a very few places.

If [illegible]y should advance through the vallies o[illegible]d Osseau, which may be found [illegible] our centre, our whole force [illegible]in, either near Bagneres or [illegible] manner to penetrate [illegible]efiles that open towards Comminge, [illegible] the Pays de Foix, our troops [illegible]ed there with the same readiness, and had [illegible]dvantages of being quickly joined by a de[illegible]ment from the main army, especially since a[illegible] observed the enemy was seen at a distance, an[illegible] was all the time requisite for manœuvering, or placing themselves. Such was the disposition and the plan of the Marshal de Berwick, in February, 1719.

M. de Bombelles, who was at Oleron, observed it was necessary to provide for the safety of the vallies of Aspe, Barreton, and Ossean, pointing out, that these places might be so easily attained by different ways; that if the enemy came upon them with any force, they would require at least four thousand men to defend them.

HOUSE OF LORDS, July 7.

THANKS TO LORD WELLINGTON.

Earl Bathurst rose and observed, that the victory which their Lordships were now called upon to commemorate, was of a nature as decisive in itself, and as gigantic in its results, as any which had graced the military annals of England. Not only were the enemy defeated and driven off the field, but they had lost all their artillery, their stores, their baggage, and, in short, every thing that constituted the materials of an army. They had been compelled to abandon the strong military positions on the Ebro, which they had been fortifying for months, and where they reckoned upon making a stand, if forced to relinquish that portion o

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Spain which they had previously held. But the great talents of Lord Wellington were not less displayed in the decisive batte of Vittoria, than in the skill with which the campaign had been planned, and the rapidity with which it had been conducted. The enemy had imagined that the fortifications which they had constructed at Toro, and other places, but particularly at Burgos would retard the movements of the British General, till they should be able at least to carry off their magazines in security. Such however, was the skill of Lord Wellington's manœuvres, and the rapidity with which they were conducted that all the plans of the enemy were confounded. No sooner had the Allies advanced into Spain, that they hastily abandoned their points of defence, and were even constrained to evacuate Burgos, on which they had expended so much labour, blowing up the fortifications at the approach of our army. They abandoned Pancorvo and Miranda on the Ebro, with equal rapidity; so that in less than a month they beheld our army threatening their magazines at Vittoria, which they were compelled to defend at every hazard. Here the contest was never for a moment doubtful. Indeed the enemy, confounded and subdued by superior skill, even before the action, seem not to have displayed that valour for which they have been distinguished on other occasions. They appear to have fought with spirit only on two points; the one on their right, were it was their object to cover or regain the main road to France by Bayonne, but in which they were completely repulsed by the troops under Sir T, Graham: the other point was on the left, where they endeavoured, in vain, to retake the commanding positions that were forced and maintained by the division of Sir Rowland Hill. It was in this part of the field that Colonel Cadogan received the wound which cost him his life. Feeling that his wound was fatal, he made it his last request to his brother soldiers, that they would convey him to a small eminence in the rear. There seated with his back leaning against a tree, he gazed on the field of battle, till death shut his eyes in darkness. He was a gallant officer, as brave in action, as amiable and respectable in private life. He (Lord Bathurst) lamented sincerely the losses which our army had sustained; but he believed they would be found inconsiderable, when compared with the magnitude of the victory which had been gained,—a victory that would be ever memorable in the annals of the country, and of which it was impossible to calculate the beneficial consequences. It was not a little remarkable, that near the spot where this battle was fought, another victory had been obtained in one of the proudest days of England's martial glory. It was when Edward the Black Prince defeated the usurper of the Crown of Spain, who on that occasion was supported by French troops. How different, however, under all the circumstances, was that battle from the present! How incomparably superior were the resources of France at the present day, compared to what they were then: and how much greater the talents of the man who was at the head of her Government! Then France was only an auxiliary; now she was a principal; the victory of the Black Prince was only the result of a single campaign, but this of a series of compaigns. Could such a victory as the present have been [illegible] Edward, how would it have cheered [illegible] martial glory of his country still su [illegible] name would be transmitted to [illegible] ther exploit of a still higher ord [illegible] not help observing what [illegible] ellington had run in a [illegible] all their recollections he [illegible] oy of Irela [illegible] had not [illegible] egal, course [illegible] wha [illegible] it wa [illegible] military [illegible] as conspic [illegible] ful campai [illegible] as advanced [illegible] advances [illegible] point of vigour [illegible] ness and serenity [illegible] ed with moving [illegible] given to Field M [illegible] conducted th [illegible] and particular [illegible] tained over th [illegible] toria.

Lord Rossly [illegible] purpose of expressing his [illegible] to those who had advised the P [illegible] fer a mark of military honour [illegible] ch was almost as unexampled as h [illegible] n modern times, it was certainly the only [illegible] of so distinguished a mark of military honou [illegible] g been conferred for eminent services. He wa [illegible], it would be grateful to the Officers who had be [illegible] assed over, as well as to every man in the army, to have at its head the first ornament of the profession. All must be glad that [illegible] been advanced to so distingui [illegible] a situ [illegible] erits so well deserved, whose talents justi [illegible] preference; while the interests of the country [illegible] red that it should be given to him [illegible] se services had so amply earned the highest honours that could be conferred upon him.

Marquis Wellesley.—Thought their Lordships were now called upon to confer upon Lord Well [illegible] ton and his gallant army, the highest meed [illegible] which it was in the power of this or any coun [illegible] w,—the Thanks of Parliament,—the qu [illegible] was not new. They had often before been [illegible] n for similar thanks for eminent services [illegible] variety of ways, and under the [illegible] stances. Lord Wellington ha [illegible] extraordinary manner that e [illegible] racter, in military or in civil [illegible] that he protracted the system of defence [illegible] a far superior force, when it could ha [illegible] ma [illegible] tained only by the most extraordinary exertions of [illegible] highest qualities that ever were combined to form [illegible] consummate General and the gallant soldier. [illegible] could only have been accomplished by the most w [illegible] derful exertion of valour by himself and his ar [illegible] and likewise by the more difficult exercise of [illegible] patient and persevering endurance in the mo [illegible] trying situations. He came before them as one who had already frequently received their thanks for having distinguished himself in every possible way through every stage of the contest,—by his skill in conducting sieges,—by his promptitude and success in the application of sudden effort,—by his success in operations carried on in a country where the greatest difficulties were experienced in procuring provisions, and supplies of every description,—by the skill and success with which he had conducted himself, even in retreat;—and at last, by the transcendant merit of having, by his judicious and prompt improvement of the advantage of a moment, from the bosom of retreat itself extracted victory.

This day he came before their Lordships in another situation; for out of the difficulties in which he had been involved—he stated the matter exactly as he felt it—he had drawn the means of success. He had no intention at this moment of dwelling upon past misconduct—he entirely rejected any such idea; but he stated as a fact, that out of the very failure of former objects, he had produced the means of ultimate advantage. He willingly acknowledged that his exertions for this purpose had, for the last six months, been well seconded by the Government at home; and so far he highly approved of the policy upon which they had acted,—a policy which had enabled Lord Wellington to extract benefit even from his misfortunes,—which enabled him during that state of inaction, which some had regarded with impatience, to make preparations for opening the campaign on those principles which had now brought him before their Lordships in his fullest glory. For this he thanked them,—and for this he thought they deserved the thanks of the country. It was their praise that, for this time at least, Lord Wellington had not set out with inadequate means. For this time his glory was not that of having nobly and successfully struggled against an almost overwhelming superiority of force with defective resources. He had been amply provided with the means of warfare; and now, we had a proof of what might be done with such means, in the hands of one who knew so well how to turn his advantages to the highest account.

This, he had already stated, was in one view no new question: but the difference was that Lord Wellington presented himself to-day as having been enabled to do more than on other occasions. The means had been provided, and judiciously applied; the object had been proper, and the season well chosen. Even the delay had been improved to the best purposes, and with the happiest effect. The resources of England had been called forth, and her energies matured, in behalf of the greatest, and most sacred objects that had ever animated the exetions of England or any other country; and with these powers placed in the hands of one of the most distinguished military geniuses that ever had adorned any age or nation, the happy and glorious result had ben produced, which they were now called upon to honour and commemorate.

In some particulars his victory had never been surpassed by any that had ever been achieved. In point of military glory it stood in the very highest rank. It had been remarked, that to find the real merits of a victory we ought to look to its results and its foundation; and even in this view the victory was of the most distinguished kind. It had always been his opinion,—and the same opinion, theoretically and practically, had been adopted by the greatest Statesmen, and the greatest nations,—though the idea might appear to some more brilliant than solid, that military glory was the surest road to peace. The results would in all human probability, even in this respect be of the most gratifying nature. He admitted with pleasure that Ministers might justly claim the merit of having been instrumental in laying the foundation of the results. They had furnished Lord Wellington with ample means, as he understood, of operating with decisive effect against the forces opposed to him. If these means were calculated with a view to what might have been opposed to him, a different conclusion might, possibly be formed: but merely with a view to this campaign, it did appear to him, that it would not be just to refuse to ministers that applause which they [illegible] rved; and he approved of their conduct now, [illegible] on the same principles which had led him [illegible] ve of it in the last campaign, during which [illegible] adequate means had not been furnished.

There were some disastrous rumours abroad, rela [illegible] ve to an operation in another part of the Peninsu [illegible] and the great defect of that operation consisted in [illegible] want of unity of power. The expedition ough [illegible] ve been under the orders of him whose opera [illegible] was intended to assist. He blamed no [illegible] pretended to say was, that the perso [illegible] ight be affected by the expedition [illegible] the [illegible] directing the whole o [illegible] umber [illegible] equipment the for [illegible] xpedition in question [illegible] peared to [illegible] sufficient for its object. It h [illegible] been sent [illegible] and at the pro [illegible] ed. He still hoped that [illegible] said to have [illegible] ened since was not true—[illegible] d say,—that they who had [illegible] had so far done their duty; [illegible] rumours should turn out [illegible] uld not condemn any part [illegible] particulars to which he [illegible] ndependent of the military [illegible] tory, there was every [illegible] t it would be attended [illegible] ages,—with additional [illegible] ry.

But [illegible] vantages. There were still fo [illegible] tion of its being attended w [illegible] The moral effects of [illegible] xtent of the enemy's loss [illegible] as almost unexampled. [illegible] arallel, except in one of Lord Wellin [illegible] ries in India, where he took [illegible] of 100 pieces of cannon. B [illegible] ment of the value of this [illegible] pect of driving the enemy [illegible] many been regarded [illegible] ns, was now become [illegible] and [illegible] ven the invasion of France was be [illegible] a questi [illegible] prudence with the British General. That was a po [illegible] upon which he would not hazard a judgement but it was undoubtedly a great change of circumstances that in all probability it was in the option of the British General whether he would in [illegible] ade France or not—and [illegible] me parts of it might perhaps be occupied with [illegible] tage. [illegible] of the [illegible] ho [illegible] nch [illegible] ndon,—[illegible] ght to be invaded [illegible] rmy. [illegible] ious to [illegible] that the army wi [illegible] mmand wa [illegible] ve been driven into [illegible] ea [illegible] might pos [illegible] n enter by land into Bay [illegible] that if [illegible] any danger of invasion [illegible] on this sid [illegible] He did not mean [illegible] throw ou [illegible] t for extravagant [illegible] s but the prop [illegible] he was anxi [illegible] sh was, that [illegible] glory, as he had already [illegible] served, was the sure [illegible] e.

Another point to which he w [illegible] in a few words, to call their Lordships att [illegible] this, that the present prospects were such [illegible] rmed the original wis [illegible] of that polic [illegible] this country to enga [illegible] cause of [illegible] He was apprehensiv [illegible] be thought to be [illegible] ng from the subje [illegible] e believed that eve [illegible] the said directly bor [illegible] the question, and [illegible] justify the vote of [illegible]—the often-rep [illegible] vote of thanks to him [illegible] ned the ray of [illegible] to Europe. The first [illegible] t of the policy which he referred was, [illegible] ng the enemy in [illegible] Peninsula, to support th [illegible] Spain and Port [illegible] and by that means to operat [illegible] ost important div [illegible] sion in favour of other natio [illegible] who might be inclin [illegible] to oppose the encroachments or throw off the yoke o [illegible] France,—and at the same time to afford them, if possible, a noble example of persevering and determined resistance. Had not the wisdom of that policy been now amply proved? Had it not been stated by Ministers in their places,—was it not universally known,—that our efforts in Spain had encouraged Russia to resist [illegible]—and was it not the request of Russia, that as the best assistance we could give her in the arduous contest, we should continue our exertions in the Peninsula? And what were the results of the resistance originating in the motive which he had mentioned! It was now beyond all question that our opposition to the power of the enemy in Spain and Portugal had produced the effort which had been made by Russia, and had enabled her to resist with success;—for if the French had been prepared to advance into Russia at an earlier season, and with more accumulated forces, the effect of the invasion upon Russia must have been greater. Another great object of this policy was to deprive the enemy of the resources of Spain and Portugal, and to extinguish his power there. He had always thought that if this policy was properly conducted and persevered in, it must at last destroy the power of the enemy in the Peninsula. He had always said, that, to abandon the Peninsula, as long as it was possible to support the Spanish cause, and while any prospect existed of extinguishing the French power in that quarter would be inconsistent with every principle of justice, magnanimity, and sound policy. And had they not now made great progress in effecting their object? He did not say that all was already done,—but was it not much, that the King who had been introduced by the enemy had been obliged to fly with his Crown in his pocket,—if he had been able to carry it with him at all? In such a state of things, it was impossible to deny that a great stride had been made towards the accomplishment of the only legitimate object of the contest—the destruction of the enemy's power in the Peninsula. Such was the glorious prospect held out by this victory and he trusted that Spain would at length form a Government that would call forth all the energies of that country to resist the French in case of their return;—a Government that might command the respect, and secure the attachment of the people and by that means wield with effect the whole powers of the nation, for the cause of the Peninsula, as well of all Europe. He had no doubt but Ministers would exert themselves to produce an effect so desirable. But if they were now to relax, the cause of Spain might be deemed despatate even by the Spaniards themselves. The amplest opportunity was now afforded to the Spaniards to co-operate with our army to the fullest extent; and he trusted, that the enemy, if driven out now, would find their entrance much more difficult than they had found it before. It must be recollected, that they had before got footing in Spain by the foulest treachery, & the weakness of a corrupt Government. Now he hoped that they might hear no more of a French Government in Spain, whatever they might hear of it any where else;—but that such a Spanish Government would be established in that country as would effectually prevent the French from gaining an advantage either from treachery or weakness, similar to that which they had before acquired.

He was apprehensive he had too long trespassed on the patience of the House; but he felt the deep importance of the subject,—he felt that we were proceeding in this great object upon substantial ground, and with every human probability of success; and he was, therefore, the [illegible] anxious that nothing should be neglected that could tend still further to improve our [illegible] ntages, and render our ultimate success complete and certain. In the mean time, the most favourable hopes might be indulged, if England would set to work as England had worked during the last six months; and did not suffer herself to be distracted by dividing her efforts too much, and turning them towards others points. As to the victory itself, whether considered with a view to the valour and military genius displayed in it, or the moral effects with which it must be attended, he might say of it "hoc literis mandari, hoc memoriæ prodi, hujus rei ne posteritatem quidem omnium seculorum nunquam immemorem fore." It was an achievement which would shed an eternal lustre on our history,—a victory to be had in everlasting remembrance, and one which would excite the admiration and applause of Englishmen to the latest posterity.

Lord HOLLAND was aware that he could add nothing to what had been said on the subject in the forcible and eloquent speech of the Noble Mover; and yet considering that no man felt a warmer interest than he did in the cause of the Peninsula, he was unwilling to give merely a silent vote. From the commencement he hailed the progress of Lord Wellington, and in his own mind could not help conceiving that he [illegible] marked out to achieve the great object which there was now the happiest prospect of seeing accomplished. The necessity of the case, and the nature of the circumstances, were calculated to bring forward the talents of a great genius. *Expedit esse deos, et Deos esse putamus.* When he saw Lord Wellington, like another Fabius, conquering by delay, and restraining the impetuosity of his army at one time—at another seizing the unexpected opportunity, and drawing success from retreat—and now saw him with a superior force [illegible] it to the utmost possible account;—seeing [illegible] ascendant merits in all these particulars, he could not help saying, that Parliament had never voted its thanks upon sounder principles, or for juster reasons. Of the military effects of this victory Lord Wellington was the best judge,—but the moral effects would unquestionably be great, extensive, and beneficial. Our army had certainly never been deficient in valour, but it was impossible to deny that it had been improved during Lord Wellington's glorious career, from the time of the battle of [illegible] avera. In case of invasion now, the feeling of every soldier in the ranks would be very different from what they must have been, if our [illegible] s had not before been tried against French troops. Then what must be the moral effect of this victory in Spain itself? The Spaniards now began to vie even with British troops, and this result would serve to reconcile almost all the Spaniards to the power with which Lord Wellington was invested over the Spanish armies. They would now duly estimate his genius—*rei militaris scientiam—virtutem—auctoritatem—felicitatem*—& hail the revival of their ancient military reputation under his auspices. He concurred in the praise that had been given to Ministers for their perseverance in this object; and for the manner in which during the last campaign, they had conducted themselves in regard to the Peninsula. They had done right in directing their efforts to this one great object. He concluded by expressing his wish that the result of all this might be a safe honourable, and lasting peace. He knew nothing that would add to the glory of Lord Wellington more than this—that he should be the means of giving peace to Europe; and independence, liberty, and happiness to Spain.

Lord LAUDERDALE suggested that a monument ought to be erected to the memory of Colonel Cadogan.

Lord LIVERPOOL said, that as a Member of the Government, as a Peer, and as a Man, he was bound to attend to that suggestion and more particularly as Colonel Cadogan had been a private friend and acquaintance.

The several motions of Thanks to Lord Wellington, & the officers & army under his command, were then agreed to *nem. dis*—Adjourned.

HUDIBRAS IMPROVED!

"Discretion the better part of valour."

One Warrior said, and who'll gainsay?
That "He who fights and runs away,
May live to fight another day:"
But gallant M——y doth surpass
The valiant Hero, HUDIBRAS;
For Sir JOHN holds that it is right
To run away *before* you fight,
Since he who doth the battle stay,
May *never live to run away!*

A CLOSE VERSIFICATION OF A MEMORABLE DISPATCH.

MY LORD—Admiral HALLOWEL deeming it fit
Dispatches to Alicant straight to transmit,
If I've time, 'tis as well I should state to your Lordship
That the army's withdrawn, and the troops are on board ship;
And I tell with regret the necesssity dire
Which induc'd me t'abandon the siege, and retire.
The dreadful reports of assembling French forces
I mentioned before—how with men and with horses
Marshal SUCHET had marched; and I said that if true
Your Lordship *must* fail in the object in view.
Too true did they prove! so, resolved not to stay,
But avoid that worst evil, a bloody affray!
My orders I issued to hasten away.
I can't at this moment refer to each date,
In a general way—'tis sufficient to state
That within Barcelona were *eight* thousand men,
Which in march *against me* might be fairly call'd *ten*
Yet as none but myself chose to rate them so high,
Let *eight* be the number I had *in my eye*:
This force on the ninth, or some day thereabouts,
(From the best information obtain'd by my scouts)
March'd forward and reached Villa Franca at four;—
Proceeding from thence about midnight (dread hour)
To a place only twenty miles off from my line,
With a road to bring cannon remarkably fine!
Next of SUCHET's approach to Valencia I heard,
But with how many men not a soul brought the word;
Some call'd it *nine* thousand, beyond which, *'tis clear*,
He had means of acquiring vast strength in his rear;
To these add a body of one thousand more
At Tortosa arriv'd; then the Merida corps,
Two thousand five hundred, completes a full score!
With these in three days might the Marshal attack,
Or with these, if he pleased, might the Marshal fall back!—
Whilst I (Catalonia army and all),
Could muster *not more than his number*—how small!
Of whom some must be left at the Fort we had taken
And some with the stores, which would else be forsaken:—
So, deducting *four* thousand, *sixteen* would remain,
'Gainst the *twenty* best thousands of Frenchmen in Spain!
There is no one I'm sure, who has more admiration
Than I have myself of the great Spanish nation;—
Yet your Lorship I call as a witness to prove
That the brave Spaish soldier's *unable to move!*
And who on immoveable troops would rely
To execute orders which motion imply?
In position fast fix'd they're alone fit to use,—
But would SUCHET have deign'd *their* position to chuse?
Two-[illegible] my army composed of this stuff,
What of Britons [illegible] was a handful enough?
Perhaps you may think, under *these* circumstances,
I ought to have waited the Frenchman's advances,—
But when you're moreover inform'd that if beat,
'Twas impossible I could secure a retreat;
With the sea in my rear, and the foe in my front,—
Your Lordship can't think so—I'm certain you won't.
May I venture to hope you'll be pleas'd with this way
Of saving an army for some other day?
And the rather because your instructions suggest,
In paragraph thirteen, this plan as the best.
I am ready to give your Lordship's desire,
What further particulars you may require.
If you fancy the place should have *fallen*, you're wrong
[illegible] and to storm 'twas was too strong:
What most I regret's having tried it so long!
To the last I continued a loud cannonade:
Till the signal for re-embarkation was made
When, all things conspiring to favour my plan,
The troops were got off without losing a man!
So fair was the weather, so tempting the wind,
That I scrupled not leaving my cannon behind!
Had I waited a little, my guns to have saved,
Only think on the risks I must rashly have brav'd
The chance of foul weather and winds to [illegible] us—
The chance of the French coming down to molest us!
All my prospects of safety perchance had been crost,
And many an innocent life had been lost;
A day so auspicious might never have shone—
What pity it clos'd ere the business was done!
In justice to Admiral H. I must add,
No fault can be his, whose opinion I had.
That by waiting till sunset, guns, powder, and shot,
On board of his squadron, might all have been got;
But the object was trifling—the risk was alarming—
And I beg to repeat that the day was most charming!
For these reasons my Lord, we set sail in a hurry,
And I HAVE THE HONOUR TO BE, Sir. J. M.

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